

UNDER FIRE

A European War story based on the drama of
ROI COOPER MEGRUE

SYNOPSIS.

The chief characters are Ethel Wiloughby, Henry Streetman and Capt. Larry Redmond. The minor characters are Sir George Wagstaff of the British admiralty and Charles Brown, a New York newspaper correspondent. Ethel, a resident of Sir George's household, secretly married to Streetman, a German spy, though she did not know him as such. Captain Redmond, her old lover, returns to England after long absence. From him she learns the truth about Streetman; furthermore, that he has betrayed her simply to learn naval secrets. The European war breaks out. Ethel prepares to accompany Streetman to Brussels as a German spy in order to get revenge and serve England. Captain Redmond, Ethel and Charles Brown turn up at a Belgian inn as the German army comes. She is Madame De Lorde. She begins to work with a French spy. The Germans appear at the inn.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

"Here, please," she said to the lieutenant. From the bosom of her gown she had drawn forth a small gold medal, which hung upon a ribbon about her neck.

He looked at it closely, for Lieutenant Baum was no man to take unnecessary risks. Thoroughness was his middle name.

"From the German secret service, the Wilhelmstrasse!" he exclaimed, when he had satisfied himself. "Your pardon, madame! I did not understand." And he bowed deeply.

She acknowledged his apology with the slightest of nods. And with an assumed calm that she was far from feeling, she said to him in a confidential manner:

"I am here on a confidential mission, and one thing at once I must know. Tell me, lieutenant, by which road do we march to attack the fortress at the frontier?"

"By the left fork, madame," he answered without hesitation. That taken from the Wilhelmstrasse—obtained from Streetman—had quite disarmed his suspicions.

"Good! Good!" Ethel exclaimed. "I have studied the country hereabouts. That is the best way. . . . Good night!"

"Madame shall not be disturbed further," the lieutenant promised. "I will explain to the major when he returns." "Thank you so much! You have been so very nice to me!"

"Madame is welcome," he said, with another low bow.

Smiling happily, Ethel left him. She congratulated herself, both because she had escaped detection and because she had obtained the information that was so vital to the French.

As he watched her departure, the young German officer smiled likewise. It was good to have a few minutes' talk with a lady of his own class, after the canine with which he had been obliged to mingle since the great drive began. And, puffing out his chest to its largest dimensions, he stepped into the street. In his complacency over work that he considered well done he had entirely forgotten that there still remained another suspect to question—the innkeeper's American gentleman.

CHAPTER XV.

Mr. Brown Finds His War.

Lieutenant Baum had been gone but a short time when Sergeant Schmidt appeared, bringing Brown with him. The German "noncom" looked about in vain for his lieutenant, who had ordered him to fetch the American. But only two of his mates, Otto and Hans, remained in the room, standing guard at the street door.

Sergeant Schmidt was nonplused. It was not like Lieutenant Baum to fail one like that. And he gurgled a few throaty German words in his surprise. There seemed nothing to do then but assume the task himself—the duty of examining his prisoner, for so he regarded the interested Mr. Brown, who was already making mental notes of the proceedings, which he intended to use for the embellishment of the stories he would send his paper later.

Charlie had paused just inside the door through which he had entered the room. And now the sergeant beckoned to him violently.

"Komm hier!" he commanded.

At that peremptory command Mr. Brown regarded him with mild surprise and a total lack of comprehension. But the sign language was plain enough. So Charlie drew near to that formidable-looking automaton.

"Was thust du hier?" Sergeant Schmidt demanded fiercely.

Mr. Brown appeared to consider him a huge joke. At least he glanced past his frowning interrogator at Hans and Otto and laughed outright.

"I don't get you. Why don't you speak English?" he replied.

But the sergeant stolidly repeated his question.

"Oh, shut up!" Mr. Brown said impatiently.

"Du bist ein Engländer," Schmidt announced with a malevolent glare at his captive.

"No, I'm an American," he explained. "Amerikaner!" the sergeant repeated dubiously.

"Yes, American!" Charlie mimicked him, congratulating himself that the German language offered fewer difficulties than the French. He even began to pride himself on being a natural linguist. And in order to convince this fellow beyond a possibility of doubt, he reached a hand toward his hip

pocket, where he carried his identification papers.

Sergeant Schmidt's eagle eye no sooner detected the move of hand toward hip than he thrust his revolver into Mr. Brown's stomach.

"Halt!" That was something that Charlie understood without difficulty, too. He raised both hands above his head as high as he could get them, while a look of ineffable disgust suffused his face.

"You d—n fool," he exclaimed. "I'm not reaching for a gun. These are my passports. Look! Papers!" With a shake and a twist he managed to throw his coat back from his right hip. And Sergeant Schmidt then proceeded to relieve him of the bulky packet that projected from the pocket. He looked at them with a scowl.

"Ah, you are Franzoesisch!" he declared, still in his native tongue, for he knew no other.

"I'm what?" Charlie inquired.

"Franzoesisch! You are no Amerikaner."

Charlie grasped only the last word. "Yes, that's right—Americane, right from the corner of Forty-second street and Broadway; and, believe me, I wish I was right back there right now."

"What do you say?" the sergeant asked him.

"None of your d—n business. . . . You bonehead." Mr. Brown was quite enjoying himself, abusing that walking arsenal with impunity. "Have a cigarette?" he asked, holding out his case.

Sergeant Schmidt was not above accepting one, even from the enemy. And he thanked Charlie in a voice as gentle as a bass drum.

"Gee, I'd like to give you one good wallop on the nose just for luck," the American remarked longingly.

Then Schmidt suddenly snatched off Mr. Brown's hat.

"Nix on the Herrmann stuff—what are you doing?" Charlie demanded. He began to feel as if he were taking part in a slapstick vaudeville skit.

"The sergeant had his face buried inside the hat. He was looking for clues."

"Englisch!" he sputtered the next moment.

"Of course it's English!" Charlie retorted. "It cost me two-and-six," he added, regarding the rough handling of his straw with indignation.

Sergeant Schmidt leaned over, and, seizing Charlie's coat by the collar, he pulled it back from his neck while he examined the label.

"English also. Spion! Thou art an English spy!"

His trusty henchmen, Hans and Otto, together with their corporal, brought their guns up to their sides; and, hissing "Spion!" in the most sinister manner imaginable, they all three approached Charlie threateningly.

Mr. Brown suddenly changed his mind about the vaudeville. It seemed to him that possibly he had been unwittingly cast for a tragedy.

"Spion—spion!" he repeated. "Good grief, you don't mean spy?"

"Spy, spy—ja wohl," said Schmidt. "Komm hier!"

He took hold of Charlie's arm and faced him about so that he confronted



"From the German Secret Service, the Wilhelmstrasse!" He exclaimed.

the trio of formidable soldiers. And then the sergeant ordered them to load. Charlie observed the operation with increasing alarm.

"Good God, you're not going to shoot me!" he cried. "I'm not English. I'm not a spy." And remembering all at once that the girl whom he had first met at the house of Sir George Wagstaff in London could speak German, he yelled at the top of his voice, "Madame de Lorde! Madame de Lorde!"

The two privates were aiming at him now. And he faced them indignantly. His anger was already beginning to get the better of his fear. "Say—if you shoot me there are a

hundred million people back there who're going to be sore as hell!" he snarled. "They'll come over here and blow you off the face of the earth."

At an order from the sergeant the corporal and one of the privates then grasped their victim and hustled him across the room.

"Say—what are you going to do with me?" Charlie asked. "Let me alone!" And again he called loudly for Ethel Wiloughby.

To his immense relief, at that moment she appeared.

"What are you doing?" she asked the sergeant.

"It is not your affair," he retorted gruffly.

She showed her medal to him—the medal from the Wilhelmstrasse.

"Do you know that?" she inquired.

He did. And immediately he cried "Halt!" to Charlie's captors. They released him at once.

"Gosh, I'm glad you're not dead," Mr. Brown told Ethel with immense relief, as he crossed the room to where she stood.

"He is an English spy," the sergeant protested to the girl.

"No, no, no—you are mistaken," she said. "He is an American."

"They're going to shoot me!" Charlie told her. He did not yet feel safely out of the woods. "For heaven's sake, tell them I'm not a spy."

"I have just told them," she assured him.

"I know. Make sure! Tell 'em again!" he urged her. "Ask if there isn't someone who speaks English."

Questioned as to whether there were not some officer who understood English, the sergeant informed Ethel that Major von Brenig knew the hateful language.

"For the love of Mike, get him here!" Charlie besought her, when she explained to him.

While Sergeant Schmidt betook himself away in order to summon the major, Charlie Brown turned to Ethel with an air of great relief.

"Well, I was looking for a war, and I certainly picked out the right spot, didn't I?" he asked.

"I suppose mistakes like this are bound to happen. But haven't your papers to prove your identity?"

"Oh, yes—yes! French passports, and an English hat and English clothes! All I needed to really finish me was a Russian blouse," he said with a grin. "Seriously though, he went on, 'I do want to thank you.'"

He offered her his hand.

"It was nothing," she said, as she shook hands with him.

Before the major arrived Ethel left him, after promising that she would not go so far away that he might not call her in case he needed her assistance again.

The sight of the fatherly appearing major, whose bearded face soon showed in the doorway, went far to restore Charlie's equanimity.

"The spy—where is the spy?" Major von Brenig asked the sergeant, who followed close at his heels.

Charlie Brown did not wait for the "noncom" to answer. He stepped forward expectantly.

"Are you Major von Brenig—and do you speak English?" he inquired.

"I am, and I do," the officer said. Mr. Brown smiled at him winningly.

"Bismarck's there has my passport," he announced, pointing to the lanky sergeant.

Major von Brenig took the papers from the sergeant and looked them over.

"They seem to be in good order," he said, and by the American consul in Paris.

"And here's a letter from the paper I work for," Charlie added, handing the major an envelope.

The German officer merely looked at the imprint in one corner. He did not even take the letter from the American.

"It's a good newspaper. I've often read it," he remarked. And he returned the passport to its owner.

"Now what is the trouble?" he asked. "These guys were just going to shoot me as an English spy," Charlie informed him, with an indignant glance at the soldiers.

The major laughed in his face.

"You English?" he cried. "No one but an American ever said 'guy'!" He appeared greatly amused. "I am glad you men did not make the mistake of killing you," he said pleasantly.

"You've nothing on me," Charlie told him.

CHAPTER XVI.

Interviewing the Major.

The sergeant saluted, clicked his spurs together, moved majestically to a position in front of the cigar case, and clicked his heels again. Judging by his movements, one might almost have supposed him to be some great mechanical doll. But Charlie Brown was quite certain that he, for one, had no desire to play with him.

"I feel much better now," he told the major.

"I can imagine," the other said. "You speak very good English," the American remarked generously.

"Why not?" the officer asked. "I spent three years at Columbia."

Mr. Brown's newspaper instincts crowded to the front again.

"By Jove! You're a German! You're in the army—you speak English! . . . It's too good a chance to miss! Say, can I interview you?"

Major von Brenig regarded him curiously for a moment. He seemed to consider that the American would be a satisfactory person to talk to, for he said presently:

"Yes—for I should like America to understand, to realize what Germany is fighting for."

"Fine!" Charlie exclaimed. "Can Germany win?" he demanded, looking up at Major von Brenig in his most professional manner.

"It is inevitable—there is no chance to fail," the officer replied.

"And what is Germany going to gain from the war—if she wins?"

"When she wins, you mean," the major corrected him stiffly.

"Well, when she wins," Charlie conceded.

"She will be the greatest power in the world!"

"Except the United States!" Charlie interposed.

"Do not let us discuss your country, sir! You are my guest."

Charlie rose and bowed to the German.

"I get you!" he said. "Oh, just a minute!" he added, since the major



"They're Going to Shoot Me!"

appeared to consider the interview at an end. "And what about England?" he asked, dropping into the chair once more.

That question was one that the German officer was only too ready to take up.

"What army has England?" And straightway he gave the answer.

"None! In only one thing is England our superior—in lies and intrigues! There she has always been our master; but she will not fight. That is for France and Russia to do. But if the war lasts they will grow weary of being the catspaw. . . . England is a fine example of your happy American phrase, 'Let George do it!'"

"And the French?" Charlie persisted.

"The French! For forty years they have been thinking of what some day they would do to Germany; and while they thought, we have planned, we have worked—and now today we are ready—and they are not!"

"You seem very confident," Charlie told him.

"Why not? . . . For forty years our men of brains have been planning a system—the most marvelous system in the world!"

"What a pity it isn't devoted to peace instead of war," the American said somewhat pensively. All the while, as they talked, the boom of field guns in the distance punctuated their sentences.

"In the end it will be for peace," Major von Brenig said gravely. "The peace of the world. For this is a just war—and justice must triumph."

"But what of these poor people—these noncombatants—who streamed through here a little while ago?"

"It is the habit of an invaded country to proclaim the invaders as barbarians," the Teuton replied warmly. "But we Germans are not barbarians. We are a simple people fighting only for our fatherland."

"And the ruined towns—destroyed homes—and civilians shot?"

But Major von Brenig had always an answer ready. He was an honest man; and he was convinced of the justice of the German cause.

"If we are fighting soldiers we treat them as soldiers," he pointed out. "But if men or women lurk behind closed shutters or on housetops to shoot our men we shall burn the house they live in and if there is resistance we shall kill all those who resist. It is regrettable, but we must stop guerrilla warfare. We must fight under the laws of civilization."

Another roar of distant thunder interrupted Charlie Brown's next question.

"And you call that civilization?" he demanded, while the windows of the Lion d'Or rattled under the shock of the distant cannonading.

"I do!"

"I am your guest," Charlie said. So far as he was concerned, he had heard enough. In fact, he had heard almost too much for his own peace of mind. "I think we'd better not continue this discussion or we might get into an argument—and that wouldn't be diplomatic."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

GOVERNOR RYE CHEERS HOME BOYS WHO ARE IN CAMP "DO-ING BIT" FOR GOVERNMENT.

Commanding Officers Read Message From the Governor of Tennessee Telling the Soldiers That Everybody at Home is Proud of Them.

Nashville.—Gov. Tom C. Rye sent the following telegram to the commanding general at every army camp and cantonment where Tennessee boys are stationed with request that the message be conveyed to all organizations including a Tennessean:

"Nashville, Tenn.

"May I ask that you convey to all Tennesseans in camp the season's greetings from the people of a state justly proud of their patriotism and profoundly grateful for their sacrifice and service, and at the same time assure them that the folks at home are earnestly and devoutly praying that a Heavenly Father may be their Santa Claus and that the priceless gift he shall bring to each will be the rich blessings of His watchful care, His kindly protection and divine guidance, to the end that victory may follow their flag, success crown their efforts for the cause of humanity, and that they may all soon be returned to home and loved ones?"

"TOM C. RYE,
Governor."

Administrator Will Publish Prices.

Plans are being matured by the federal food commission of Tennessee for the publication at regular intervals in the daily papers of the state of the wholesale and retail prices of the principal food products. This would have been done before now but for the statement of wholesale grocers that, owing to the very great difference in the prices of many of the same food commodities, it would be impracticable. However, it is planned soon after the first of the year to begin these publications. First, there will be published the prices at which products are sold to the retail trade by the wholesalers and then the prices at which the retailers should sell to the consumer.

For example, if sugar is being sold to the retailer at \$8.25 to \$8.50 per 100 pounds, it should be sold to the consumer at not over 10 cents a pound. Other of the chief articles of food will be taken up in the same way. A difference will be noted also in the prices at which groceries are sold undelivered and those at which they are sold where they are delivered.

Wartime Production Asked.

Recent investigations in the agriculture of several Middle Tennessee counties indicate how completely the farms are being used for wartime production. It is to be understood that safe farming methods are being followed at the same time that increased yields are being secured. The acreage of wheat in Franklin county has been increased more than 30 per cent and the desire of the farmers would have carried the acreage higher than this except for the high price of seed at seeding-time.

Organization Is Completed.

Organization of the Fourth Tennessee regiment was completed when the company at Cleveland was mustered into service. Towns represented in the Fourth Tennessee new state guard are: Knoxville, four companies; Johnson City, Erwin, Greeneville, Maryville, Lenoir City, Athens, Cleveland, Rockwood, Harriman, Petros and LaFollette.

The following colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the Thirtieth division have reported at the field officers' school, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.:

Col. Cary F. Spence, 117th infantry; Col. Peter K. McCully, Jr., 118th infantry; Col. John Van B. Meets, 119th infantry; Col. Sidney W. Minor, 120th infantry; Col. Harry S. Berry, 115th field artillery; Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Brown, 118th infantry; Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Spratt, 118th infantry; Lieut.-Col. Cyrus M. Faircloth, 119th infantry; Lieut.-Col. Claude L. McGhee, 120th infantry; Lieut.-Col. Sidney C. Chambers, 113th field artillery; Lieut.-Col. James A. Gleason, 114th field artillery; Lieut.-Col. William L. Terry, 115th field artillery.

Full field equipment will be taken by the officers. The length of time required for the course to be taken by these officers is not stated.

Dr. H. A. Morgan, federal food administrator, and Prof. Moore and Wilson of the University of Tennessee are at Columbia and are busy surveying and laying off the Middle Tennessee experiment station of the University of Tennessee, recently located at that place.

New Tennesseans Charters.

Secretary of State I. B. Stevens has issued the following charters:

E. A. Dorris Milling company, Gallatin, capital, \$15,000; incorporators: W. B. Dorris, A. M. Dorris, E. O. Ray, T. B. Wilson, W. W. Pardue, J. F. Garrison, E. A. Elizer and J. T. Baskerville.

The Clarksville Leaf Tobacco company has surrendered its charter and the corporation is dissolved.

Volunteer Manufacturing company, Davidson county, increase in capital from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

BAKER'S COCOA

has great food value

THE food value of cocoa has been proven by centuries of use, and dietitians and physicians the world over are enthusiastic in their endorsements of it. It is said to contain more nourishment than beef, in a more readily assimilated form. The choice, however, should be a high-grade cocoa—"Baker's" of course.



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TO MEET DEMANDS FOR HELP

War Employment Service Aided by System of Bureaus, New National Arrangement Planned.

To meet the rapidly increasing war demand for labor a new system of labor exchanges, to be known as the war emergency employment service, is being organized by the industrial service section of the council of national defense.

L. C. Marshall, chief of the section, announces that all state councils of defense had been asked to form labor exchanges in co-operation with the federal department of labor. Many shipyards were said to be in need of workers, and in the near future the need is likely to be felt equally by munition, steel, lumber, mining, transportation and all the other essential industries.

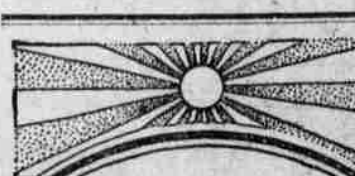
A Cheering Word.

If somebody tells you that the average life of an officer in the trenches is nine days and that if your boy gets into the front line he is certain to be killed within two weeks, don't believe him, says Milestones. He probably got his "information" from German propaganda, since our Tonton friends seem bent on trying to frighten us out of the war. No losses were more excessive than those among the British infantry officers during the first year of the war, when they fought a losing fight, without artillery support, and insisted on exposing themselves in conspicuous uniforms. The percentage of casualties among them for the first year was 18.3, according to the official figures.

The percentage of casualties among our allies has been decreasing. The proportion for the entire French army was 5.41 per cent in 1914, 4 per cent in 1915 and 2.75 per cent for 1916. The total for 29 months was a little over 12 per cent.

No Need.

Lady—Do you think it is fair to take his candy?
Little Boy—I don't have to be fair—I kin lick him.—Life.



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